VOL XXVI.

WICHITA, KANSAS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1897.

NO PLACE TO RUN TO

STOCK YARDS PEOPLE THREATENED ON ALL SIDES.

COMMITTEES TO MEET

AT KANSAS CITY FROM TOPEKA AND JEFFERSON CITY.

BARKLEY OF ELK OBJECTS TO IT

SAYS THE COMMITTEE WILL COME BACK CONVERTED

Stock Tards Men's Fight-Metropolitan Police and Resubmission-Banking and Interest-Pop Legislation,

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 10 .- (Special.) -The first important work of the house this morning came up in consideration of the house concurrent resolution providing a committee of five, three from the house and two from the senate, to from one to five years. confer with a like committee from the Missouri legislature on stock yards leg-

Barkley of Elk, who never loses an opportunity to demonstrate his spreadeagle ability, spoke against the proposition. He said:

"What's the use. We had a commit tee down there two years ago and we aidn't get any report. You know why. They go down there, are treated nicely and come back strongly convinced that no legislation is needed. A committee from this legislature will result just the

no honest men in this house, a statement that I deny, and which every other man

The resolution was adopted and Speaker Street appointed Jaquins of Cowley, Ravensoro Ravenscroft of Clark and Johnthe committee are: Marrow and Jumper. This committee will meet the one Senator Ryan (Populist) said: "As a from the Missouri legislature in Kan-sas City some time next week and report a measure to be put through in both Kansas and Missouri at this session... This step was considered necessary for the reason that the property of the

THE STOCK YARDS DEFENSE. The stock yards men are not going to ubmit to any adverse legislation withpurpose of collecting a volume of testi-mony with which the commission men-could go to Topeka and fight all bills proposing heavy reductions in yard and commission charges. This failed to result as it was intended, so the followresult as it was intended, so the following petition is being sent out with the request that stockmen everywhere sign it and return to members of the legisla-

"We, the undersigned, residents of Kansas and patrons of the livestock ommission merchants with headquar ters at Kansas City, respectfully request our representatives in the legislature not to interfere in the matter of charges by such commission firms, as we believe such interference would be detrimental to the service, tending to lower the standard of the same and resulting in great harm to the livestock industry of Kansas. Knowing as we do the hard work and many risks encountered by the the use of type setting machines on state ommission firms at Kansas City, we believe the present schedule of livestock commission charges to be eminently and justifiable and we are fully satisfied with the same."

Ed Jaquins, of Winfield, chairman of the house livestock committee, referring to the turn the stock yards officers were taking to head off legislation, said this "Few of these letters and peittions have reached the committee, as et and probably not many of them will. We are ready to hear evidence and reuests on any and all sides, but we'll do just what we started out to do at first. The Kansas City yards officers have got on a great game of bluff now. They claim to have a plan to obstruct any legislation against them that we may attempt. They have also sent us word submitted our bill to a number of eminent lawyers over the country who advance the opinion that the measure will not stand the test of the supreme courtthat we have no more right to regulate by law the charges of the stock yards than we have to fix the price of sugar We'll show 'em. We'll play our hand and see who wins out.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The recommendation to repeal the metropolitan police law by the house in committee of the whole yesterday after noon does not mean anything more. It is not evidence that this legislature will resubmit the prohibition question direct-Resubmission will probably come but it will come, if at all this year, through the iniative and referendum beasure, which appears at this time in a fair way to pass. The resubmissionist lave given up the attempt to get their proposition through as a result

Brown of Pratt says: "I voted to rethe bill repealing the police law but I will do all I can to defeat remission. The police law keeps up a political machinery. I doubt the ability of the anti-prohibition men to get a to submit the measure through here o another popular vote."

Fairchild of Kingmen said: "I am a resubmissionist pure and simple, but I believe in eafaring all laws on the statute book. This police commission law, the way it is handled, is the worst kind of rot. The metropolitan police appointed by the governor for the various cities of the first class in the state do not enforce the law. They never have. They are not appointed for that purpose. If this law is allowed to remain and the D. A. Cramer, president. ommissioners appointed by Governor Leedy follow the pratices indulged in by all their predecessors, this administra-tion will be defeated, as it ought to be, and I'll be one to help do the defeating. My Populist friends said last fall all over this state, and said here in thise debate today, that the Republican party used the Metropolitan police system to carry Leavenworth and all these other cities for or Morrill and now they want the law continued. It looks as if they want-

ed to continue the corruption they have so recently condemned. We'll not get re-submission directly, but we'll get it through the initiative and referendum."

TO REGULATE BANKING. The senate committee on banks and banking yesterday reported for passage a bill which, in the main, incorporates the recommendations of Bank Commis-sioner Breidenthal, and is the same as the one now being considered by the house committee. It provides that bank officers who hereafter commit any offense in con-ducting their institutions will be charged with felony instead of misdemeanor. The fines range from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and jail sentences range from one to five years in the penitentiary. The maximum capital of a banking concern is to be \$5,000. A change is also male to increase the investments to be made by a bank to four times the amount of its capital. Every bank is to have on hand at all times in towns of 5,000 and less, available funds equal to 20 per cent of its deposits. Banks located in towns of more than 5,000 population will be required to keep on hand an amount equal to 25 per cent n cash and a similar amount in state or

United States bonds.

In one matter the power of the state bank commissioner is increased. When a receiver is appointed for any bank the commissioner is given supervision and reports of the receiver are made to him. The bill requires a published statement of condition four times a year and imposes a fine of \$50 per day for every day in excess of ten that the report is delayed.

Any bank officer who receives deposits after the bank is known to be insolvent shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary

SHELDON'S INTEREST BILL. The legal rate of interest on borrowed noney and other debts in Kansas is now 10 per cent. Senator Sheldon of Frankhin county introduced a bill some time ago to reduce it to 8 per cent in contract and allow only 6 per cent when no rate is stipulated. This bill was reported favorably from the committee on banks and banking and was hotly contested in senate committee of the whole late last

evening.

Senator Harris, who opposed the measure, talked at some length. In closing he said: "Antonio was worse than Shylock. He made the contract with his eyes open and then played the baby act. A man who there is not out of a contract by Pavenscroft of Clark, said: "Mr. who tries to get out of a contract by means of the law is contemptible. This, bill in its provisions violates every printed by the contemptible of the bound of the law is contemptible. ciple of equity and justice. It shows a desire to strike back. Such a desire as that should never be permitted to enter on this floor will repudiate. We need that should never be permitted to enter a legislative body, and I am sorry that this committee and I hope the motion to appoint will prevail. This clap-trap about boodle and dishonesty is getting mighty tiresome."

The resolution was adopted and amendments offered to the bill adopted amendments offered to the bill adopted. As it is now, its enactment into a law would not only be injurious to the people of the state but to the state itself. The

Kansas man, a man who was raised in the state from a barefooted boy, who has passed through the panic of '73, the grass hoppers of '74 and the drouth of '75, I wish to oppose the bill. I say as a Populist that if the bill is passed you will stock yards company is situated just on the beundary line of the two states and might be shifted to one side or the other in case either state should act alone.

THE STOCK VARDS DEFENSE.

wrong and unfair to pass this bill."

Crosson (Populist) of Paola said: "I want to protest against the passage of out a fight to the finish. Last week let-ters in blank were sent out to stockmen all over Kansas and Missouri for the the professions, and the fact that a man now. It can not be common justice to the whole people to pass this bill."

The bill was defeated on first vote, but after a call of the senate it was recom-It will no doubt be defeated on

TOPEKA TYPOS SPEAK. Senator King introduced some ago a bill to prohibit the use of linotype machines in the state printer's office. his led to a great deal of ridicule from various newspapers over the state, which the Topeka Typographical union an-

swers as follows: "The daily newspapers are holding up to ridicule Senator King's bill to prohib work. The Typographical union is represented in these attacks as composed of a let of igoramuses who care nothing for race-progress as the result of scientific and mechanical achievement, but are sullenly bent on the destruction of laborsaving machinery. This deliberate dissemination of alse impressions does that organization gross injustice. We are not opsed to progress and we are not fighting the machine. It cannot shown that the union ever caused strike or walk-out in any office on account of the introduction of machines. Our policy has been, and it is now, to

paper and book offices everywhere.
"We think we have the right to the
employment of the largest possible number of the members of our craft tha may be commensurate with the best work and the most economical conduct of that office. The work done now in that office by machines is below a decent standard of workmanship, and machines not used in any book office in the United States where good work is re-

quietly acquiesce in their use in news

The state pays liberally, and for hand composition. Good book-work cannot be entiment aside, we are handicfratmen, not machine operators, and we are fairly and justly entitled to use all honorable means to prevent machine work.

"Is not the state entitled to the best work? And are not the state's interests best promoted in having the largest posnumber of its citizens employed. provided the cost to the state is the

"The printing department of the general government does not employ machines, neither are they used in any other office in state work.

We ask the members of the legislature and the general public, to excefully dis-tinguish the difference of relation which xists between us and these two TOPEKA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

We unhesitatingly endorse the above of the Typographical union, esset that it is the sense of the allied SALESMEN AND CLERKS' UNION

"J. G. Samuelson, Pres. "W. U. Sheafor, Sec Indorsed also by Topeka Trades and Labor Assembly, D. A. Cramer, president; H. P. Miller, president and general organizer Int. Barbers' union of Ameri-Cigarmakers' Union No. 36, Topeka,

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES. The bill by Lambert of Lincoln county elating to real estate mortgages was we to believe that the groat British hon taken up in committee of the whole house vesteriny afternoon, and after considerable dehete and amending was re-ported favorably. It provides that all ments of real estate mortgages hercafter shall be acknowledged by the

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

FORCED TO GIVE UP

MORGAN'S NICARAGUA CANAL BILL FIGHT HOPELESS.

Before Relinquishing file Efforts for His Measure He Wishes Sherman Joy of Bis Job in Trying to Achieve Results Against the Central American Republies, and Warns Him That Anglomania is Uppopular With the People-Offers to Show British Meddling of Recent Date-Morton Roasted-Committee Work,

Washington, Feb. 10.-Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of that measure for the present session of congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. The senator made this move after a progracted contest, covering several weeks, which had disclosed the fact that obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He gave notice that he would renew his advocacy of the bill at an early day of the coming extra session. Mr. Morgan bitterly criticized the British opposition to the canal, and, addressing himself directly to Mr. Sherman, declared that if the next secretary of state permitted himself to be fed on the anodynes of flattery of Great Britain, the people would not support him. Mr. Morgan asserted also that Mr. Sherman would not succeed in negotiating a treaty relative to the canal, as the gen-ius of Talleyrand or Metternich could ot stand against the "thimble-rigging" of those republies.

The bankruptcy bill succeeded to the advantageous position of "unfinished business," but the debate went over un-til tomorrow.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed, at \$3,255,500. It led to a lively debate, in which Secretary Morton sharply criticized by Senators Vest, Chandler, Tillman, and others. The house bill was passed extending

the time for complying with the require-ments of the act forfeiting railroad ments of the lands, Mr. McBride (Rep., Orc.) explain-ing that the bill applied to lands along the Northern Pacific route.

THLIMAN'S DISPENSARY. Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) called up the niting the effect of the federal laws on the liquor traffic so as to give each state absolute control of the subject. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) thought it was a measure requiring an explanation, and Mr. Tillman proceeded to explain in detail. He said the bill was designed to give each state the right to control the iquor traffic in its own way, without interference from the federal judiciary or any other source. A recent decision of the United States supreme court in the South Carolina dispensary case had annulled that part of the Wilson law permitting state regulation of the liquor traffic. The amendments were made to meet the objections of the various courts so as to allow the state to exercise poidee control of foreign-made liquor in the states as well as of home-made liquors. Mr. Mills opposed the bill, as a step backward, allowing, as it does, said he, interference with interstate com-merce. He considered it a very danger-

us precedent. Mr. Vest also opposed it on the san ground. The bill was, he said, intended to maintain the South Carolina monoply under the dispensary law.

"I openly confess that to be the object, people have expressed their support of

he principle." The discussion was cut off at 12:50 p. n., the time fixed for the senators to proceed to the house of representatives

NICARAGUA CANAL.

When the senate reconvened, the Nic ragua canal bill came up as regular order of business, and Mr. Morgan renew ed his advocacy of the measure. Mr. Morgan declared that British interfer once was continually at work to prevent American control of the canal. He had ositive and detailed information sup-

porting this declaration. "It is of such a character," said Mr. Morgan, "that I am compeled to present this information to the senate in execu-tive session. It will disclose that up to this hour Britin intervention has been onspiring to prevent the consummation of this canal project under American

"Unless all the manhood of the United States has been taken out of us by contracts to keep the peace," said he, "there would be serious results from the aban-donment of the canal bill, to which the senate was now invited."

BILL WITHDRAWN.

Turning to Mr. Sherman, who sat teross the aisle, Mr. Morgan said: "The senator from Ohio will never be able to execute his plan for a treaty, of which he so hopefully speaks. As I said o him the other day, if he had the gen us of a Metternich and a Talleyrand, would be overcome by those little thimele-rigging republics who stand ready o conspire with other governments and o circumvent his plans.
"No, the senator from Ohio, in his

will find his efforts ew position. rought to naught." The incoming president would have to ncet this grave issue, he added. At the asis of it, was the question of p ng American Interests, and American

"We are informed that there is to be an extra session of congress," proceeded Mr. Morgan, "and I give notice that at he earliest possible day I will offer this sill again, and will do what I can to seure its passage, and if the glory and oner of this crowning work of the clos of the century shall fall to the lot of a Republican president, I will thank God that we have a Republican president who can go step by step with his fel-low-citizens in defense of the power and glory of this republic. I will now with-

draw it. Mr. Morgan faid before the senate a letter from William L. Merrick, consul-of Niarugus, at San Francisco, express-ing the confident belief that Minister Rodriguez's letter to Sametary Olney op-Sosing the canal project was unauth zed and was contrary to the views held by President Zelaya of Nicuragua. The etter also set forth numerous circumstances indicating that British influence

Inspired opposition to the canal.

As Mr. Mergon proceeds with criticism on Great Becam, for Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies, the Canadian ommissioners, entered the diplomatic allery and were attentive listeners to he caustin words of the senstor.

"Are we not to be guided by the lis-sons of the past," he exclaimed, "are will not crunes the base of our arm if we put it in her mouth?" Again turning to Mr. Sherman, Mr.

Morgan and: "I say in the presents of the sentior from Ohio, who is soon to be our secretary of state, that if he takes the anofood by Great Britain, the people of the United States will not support him." The canal bill was then displaced, Mr. lorgan consenting that it should go to

the calendar. On motion of Mr. Hoar, the bankraptcy bill secured the right of way, as un-finished business. The debate was not opened today, however, but will begin

MORTON IS JUMPED UPON. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. It soon brought out a severe arraignment of Secretary Morton by Mr. Vest of Missourf. He spoke against the Item of \$55,000 for the publication of certain kinds of alleged agricultural literature. In one of these agricultural bulletins, Mr. Vest said, the secretary of agriculture had arraigned the meonic of states which had voted for people of states which had voted for Bryan as ignorant and illiterate, while the people of McKinley states were held up as paragons of intelligence and refine-ment. And this publication, he added, was made in order that the farmers might know that the vote of Bryan was representative of the ignorance of the country. Would any senator approve of such publications?

Mr. Gallinger remarked that such pubincations were a perversion of the funds intended for ligitimate agricultural lit-erature, and it was a perversion which

ould be reruked. Vest beld up another bulletin of Mr. Vest beid up another bulletin of the agricultural department and in tones of intense sarcaem pointed cut a picture of Secretary Morton a capitry residence in Nebraska as an embellishment of a publication on Arbor Day. The publica-tion contained a college address of the secretary, delivered before he entered the

from the same department in which the financial question was discussed, and the secretary had attempted to show the law would make up the difference between gold and silver, and that the subordinate to the department who had prepared the repart and faith to carre cut the secrereport had talied to carry out the secre-tary's ideas. Mr. Chandler said sure publications should not emanate from

publications should not emanate from the agricultural department.

Mr. Cu'lom, in charge of the bill, urged that the peculiarities of the present secretary of agriculture should not be visited upon the next secretary. If the next secretary pursued the policy of the present secretary, said Mr. Cullom, he would not favor any appropriation, but the one understood to be the choice of Mr. Mc-Kinley, for the agricultural office, as an Kinley for the agricultural office, as an actual farmer, would not indulge in agricultural bulletins on finance.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) asserted that the secretary of agriculture was "the most picturesque specimen" he had ever known, and th senator urged that this re-port should not be taken seriously. Mr. Tillmin (Dem., S. C.) spoke for the retention of the item, saying that the farmers should not be prejudiced because the department had a secretary who prostituted his position and aired his pe-culiar notions at the expense of the far-

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) in urging the need of these agricultural publications in legitimate lines, paid a high tribute to his former associate in congress, Mr. Wil-son of Iowa, who is understood to be the

son of Iowa, who is understood to be the next secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Vest withdrew his opposition, on the understanding that there would be no further "financial and pictorial" bulletins, and the item was agreed to with an amendment, making it \$70,000.

Mr. Lodge opposed the increase of \$30,000 for the distribution of eeeds recommended by the committee, saying this plan had degenerated into a mere wholesale distribution of the commonest kind of garden and flower seeds. It was a waste of public money.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) said the seed distribution should be increased two-fold in-

ution should be increased two-fold in-

It carries approximately \$3,250,000. At 5:25 the senate adjourned.

TARIFF MAKERS AT WORK. Washington, Feb. 10.-The Republican tariff makers spent another day in con-sidering the schedule of manufactures of ron and steel. Nails and cutlery were the divisions of the schedule which en-gaged their attention, but no definite rates upon these articles were fixed. The committee decided tentatively to put the McKinley rates and to make it specific. Even the Wilson rate on nails are, in the minds of the committee, practically pro-hibitive, and a majority of the Republicans expressed the opinion that nails can be made so cheaply in the eastern states that no duty is necessary. The Pacific coast, however, on account of foreign empetition, seemed to need protection and the rate of duty agreed upon, if maintained, will be for the benefit of the coast. No definite duties on cutlery were discussed, but it was decided to make a rectification of that division of the sched ule and fix specific rates, which will be naterially higher than the present ad

valorem duties on cutlery. WATSON-BLACK CONTEST.

Washington, Feb. 10.-There is a por billity that two reports may be made the house on the Watson-Black elec-on contest from Georgia when the queson of the right to the seat comes before house. Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) is eparing the majority report, which de lares that Mr. Black is entitled to the eat, a conclusion which was reached by he committee unanimously. This resoluon will be submitted to the other mems of the committee before it is present ed to the house. It is possible that some of the Republican members may not en-dorse the view of the special election and the methods incidental thereto which ave led to the contest. If this should be he case, there may be another report, which, while declaring that Black is entitled to the seat, takes exception to cer-tain parts of Mr. Bartlett's views. The ase may be brought before the house

POSTAL APPROPRIATIONS. Washington, Feb. 19.—The postoffice ppropriation bill for the fiscal year be-inning July 1, 1897, was completed today by the house committee on postoffice and post roads. It carries \$55.611,711, or \$7,040,050 more than for the current year. and \$1,903.685 less than the estimate of the postmaster general. There is an in-crease in the allowance for general delivery service, which is \$12,595,000 in this bill The increase for letter carriers in offices which have been recently raised to the free delivery class is \$140,000. The post-master general is authorized to use any of the unexpended balance for the current fiscal year for appropriations for special facilities on trunk lines and other purposes. A provision is included that the marine free delivery at Detroit shall be performed by the use of row boats and not by the employment of a steam aunch or boats. A proposition was mad to reduce the appropriation for succial by way of New York and Washington, Atlanta and New Orleans to \$65,000, but the attempt failed and the committee voted to retain the present allowance of \$96.614 for this service.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 16 -ft is flatly denied at the White House that President Cleveland, in company with Mr. Thurber, s about to start on a tour of the world after his retirement from office next month Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18.-By a vote of 3 to the directors of the Trans-Mississipple and International exposition chose Miller Fark as the site for the exposition. This is a benutiful expanse of rolling upland dyne of flattery given to him files apoor four nales north of the center of the city. | member of the legislative assembly of

EMULATING THE BEE

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATORS PUT IN A BUSY DAY'S WORK.

Houses Harmonize to a Phenomenal De gree and at Least Two Bills are Acted Upon Which are for the Good of the People, Oue to Regulate the Time and Manner of County Commissioners Sessions and the Other to Avoid the Depreciated Warrant Rake-Off-Other Bills That Were Passed.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 11 .- (Special)-Both branches of the legislature were industrious today and they did a great deal of work. The papers have been scorching them for their indolence and incompetency, as shown by the results of the last month, and it is but fair to recognize a good day's work when it is done They commenced promptly at 10 o'clock and worked all day without a jar, but how long this commendable harmony will last is a question that canot be solved at present. The indications were last night that a clash would occur between the house and senate, but the day passed without any trouble. The senate defeated a few house bills that were popular with the Populists and the house ened to reciprocate, but when that body met this morning it passed all the coun cil bills on the calendar and amended only one of them. This was probably the best bill that came from the senate and it should have been passed as it left the senate. It is the bill from Mr. DeBois senate. It is the bill from Mr. DeBois and is known as council bill No. 24. It is a bill amending sections 5, 7, 19 and 31 of article 9, chapter 22, of the Oklahoma statutes of 1893, providing for the time and manner of county commissioners holding sessions and letting contracts. It provides for county commissioners commissioners holding sessions four times a year, beginning on the first Monday in January. April, July and October five days in coun ties of a population of 10,000 or less and eight days in counties having a population of more than 10,000. It provides that they must pass on claims according to order in which they are filed, and that they must not pass any claim at any other than a regular session of the board. The original bill as it came from the senate provided that they could not legally pass on any claim that had not tene filed five days before the opening day of each quarterly session, but this was amended in the house authorizing them to receive and act upon claims put in on or before the first day of the sesin on or before the first day of the ses-sion. The county clerk is authorized to call special sessions by giving five days published notice of the same, provided that there shall be but one day of a called meeting between regular sessions. The only exception to that section shall be the death of the county clerk, in which event the chairman of the board can call a meeting to fill the vacancy. Whenever the county commissioners shall cut down a claim and the reduced allowance is accepted, that shall be construed as a final settlement of such claim. The law empowers the county commissioners to sell the public grounds of the county and to purchase other grounds in lieu thereof, but they cannot sell any property exceeding the value of \$530 without the sale is first sanctioned the signature of the governor. It is as by a majority of the qualified electors follows: of the county. The county commission- Section

done will be retained until the contract of said rate for the third year. is completed and the work accepted. They are prohibited from changing any general election. The bill is considered a good one those who are conversant with the frauds perpetrated under the old system. Another bill that a great deal of interest is being centered on is the bill providing for the payment of all taxes in cash. This is to prevent the great outrages on the finances of the territory.
At the present time the railroads and saloon keepers, instead of paying cash into the treasury of counties for taxes and it- entitled. censes, are permitted to buy up county turn them in at their face value for tax- all taxes except taxes for school pures and licenses. This prevents cash from going into the treasury in counties where the principal revenues come from railresult it is almost impossible to get warrant cashed at any county treasury inwestern Oklahoma. The object of the present bill is to make every person, company or corporation pay cash and then to pay warrants at the county treasury in the order of their registration. Saloon men and railroaders are not the only people who have a rakeoff under the present system. County treasurers also grow fat on the system For instance, if the county treasurer owes the territory treasurer \$10,000, he can pay him in 50 cent county and township warrants and make a little pile

\$1,000 on the deal. The sentiment of Oklahoma is that this method of doing busi ness must stop, and it probably will stop. The women who wanted equal suffrage, as predicted heretofore in this paper, are having considerable trouble with their bill. Like every other class of people they trace all their ills to the princ ple of political fusion. The Populists would like to work to a man for the enfranchisement of women, but they realize that if they did it would serve to weaken the political ties existing between them and the Democrats and thus raise up another stumbling block to fusion in the future. Every act of this legislature tends to promote the interests of fusion. The women are now declaring

against fusion as loudly as other people. EL RENO WANTS THE DEAF. Guhtrie, O. T. Feb. 18 - (Special.) In the council this morning Senator Gould introduced a bill providing for an netitution to be known as the homa institution for the blind, deaf and fumb, to be located within one mile of El Reno, on such site as may be deeme the most practical by the governor territorial superintendent and attorne general. The bill appropriates \$15,600 for the purpose of erecting necessar buildings, and \$5,000 as endowmen fund. The territory is also called upon to levy a one-half mill tax for the support of the institution, besider being remired to maintain and care for the inmate

JOHNSON FERNIST PASSES. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 16.-(Special. Mr. Johnson of O'clab ma, this after Section 1.-It shall be unlawful for any district efficer, or an

The Wichita Baily Gagle. FORMAL COUNT

Wichita, Thursday, February 11, 1897

Weather for Wichita today: Clearing: warmer Sun-Rises, 6:58; sets, 5:31, Moon-Waxing; sets, 2:42,

surrounding the Stock Tards Men Morgan Lets go His Canal Bill Legislators at Guthrie at Work Formal Count of the Electoral Vote

Emir of Nupe is Subjugated "Parson" Davice has a Bright Thought Officers Find Butler's Poison

Mrs. Bradley Martin's Bail Industrials Make the Share Market

State A. P. A. Elects Officers Miss Beem Appears for Hearing Smooth Swindler is Caught

Long and Other Cabinet Membe Iron Trade Reports a Bad Year

this territory, any judge of the suprem or district court, or any clerk of said courts, any United States district at-torner or assistant Dened States district afterney, any probate judge, any sheriff, any coun-y treasurer, resister of deeds, county clerk, county attorney, or of er county officer of any sounty in this territory, or any officer of any city, town or village, sell of district, or other municipality to access, use or trace up-on, within this terribory, any pass or free transportation issued by any rail-road corporation operating and doing business in this territory, or by any of-ficer, agent, attorney, or other person having authority to represent such cor-

poration. Section 2—Any person violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 3-This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

AFTER THE BEER MEN. Guthrie. O. T., Feb. 10.—(Social.)— May's liquor law passed through the committee of the whole house today. greatly to the astonishment to the Democrats. It provides for a license of \$530 per year on all persons seiling beer or malt at wholesale in each county in the territory where a sale is made. For instance, if Pabst's brewery sells their beer in ten counties they must pay \$500 per year into the treasury of each coun-ty, before doing business there. In other words, it will require an about \$11,000 annually to do business in of those who then sat at either end of Oklahoma if the bill becomes a law. the capitot. Most of the seventeen sur-

TO ENCOURAGE IRRIGATION. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 10.—(Special.)— Tousley's trrigation bill passed the sen-

Section 1. Any person or persons, com An amendment by Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) was agreed to appropriating \$5,000 for continuing experiments as to beet sugar production. The bill was then pass ed.

It carries approximately \$3,250,000. At shall let the contract in open session to the lowest and best bidder who shall be tain the same from the first day of April required to file a certified check to the arrount of 10 per cent of his bid, guar- year, shall be entitled to a reduction anteeing that he will give a good and taxes at the rate of eight dollars for the sufficient bond to do the work required first acre, four dollars for the second acre by him, and if he fails to give such bond and one dollar for each additional acre, his check will be forfeited. Twenty per for the first year, and one-half of said cent of the contract price of the work rate for the second year, and one-fourth

Sec. 2. All persons claiming a reduc-tion of taxes under section one of this boundaries for six months preceding any act shall ge before the county clerk and with two creditable witnesses make affidavit and furnish satisfactory proof of compliance with section one of this act. Upon receipt of satisfactory proof the county clerk shall issue his certificate, with the seal of the county thereon, setting forth that the party named therein has compiled with this act, which certifi cate shal contain a description of the land, and shall designate the amount of the tax reduction to which the party is

Sec. 3. The county treasurer shall reand district warrants cheap and then ceive such certificate at its face value for

Sec. 4. No person or persons shall receive a reduction under the provisions of road taxes and saloon licenses, and as a this act, for a longer period than three a years.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage and approval. VOTERS MUST REGISTER. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 10.-(Special)-Senator Garirson this morning introduced council bill No. 185, to provide for the registration of voters. In townships the

trustees and two other persons appointed by the township board, no two whom shall be of the same political party, and in cities of the first and second class, three persons to be appointed by the mayor, shall constitute a board of registry, and four weeks preceding an election shall make a list of the voters. The board of registry shall again meet a week previous to the election for the purpose of revising, correcting and completing the registry list. No person shall be allowed to vote whose name does not appear on the registry list.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS LAW. Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 16 .- (Special.) -- In the senate this afternoon house bill No. 56 passed the senate and has gone to the governor for his approval. It is as fol-

lows: Section 1. That section 1. article 1. chapter 72, of the statutes of Oklahoma, 1893, he amended to read as follows: Sec. 1. All section lines in this terr tory shall be and are hereby declared to he public highways. The said roads highways shall be sixty-six feet wide, until otherwise changed or vacated under the provisions of this not, and shall be taken equally from each side of said section line. That all roads or highways hereafter laid out or opened upon half section lines, shall be of the width peti-tioned for by the petitioners of said road. which shall not be more than forty-eight ided, that forest or fruit trees may be lanted and grown on all reads than fifty feet wide to within twenty-five eet of the center of such highway. Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts

in conflict herewith are hereby repealed and this absentil be in force and effect from and after its passage. TO PREVENT MORAL CRIME. Guihrie, O. T., Feb. 10.-(Special)-council bill No. 36, by Senator Garrison

passed the house today. It will be eigned by the governor and will probably go (Continued on Third Page.)

NO. 75

M'KINLEY'S ELECTION NOW FIRST OFFICIALLY DECLARED.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS | SCENE IS IMPRESSIVE

DURING THE JOINT SESSION IN REPRESENTATIVE HALL

TWENTY YEARS' CHANGES NOTED

IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE RE-SPECTIVE HOUSES,

Results: Mckinley 271; Bryan 176-Hobart 271; Sawall 149; Watson 27-The Spectators-The Count,

Washington, Feb. 10 .- The electoral vote of the forty-five states of the Union were formally counted at the joint session of the house and senate held today for that purpose, and Vice President Stevenson proclaimed the election of Mc-Kinely and Hobart as president and vice president respectively. Although the sky was overcast, the weather was auspicious and the galleries of the hall of

representatives were thronged. Many distinguished personages witnessed the count, among them Ambassudor Patenotre and Chancellor Bouve, of the French embassy; Mr. Chat Chung of the Chinese legation; Baron von Thielmann, Secretary Matsu, of the Japanese legation; Viscount Thyrzo, of the Portuguese legation, and Sir Richard Cart-wright, of the Canadian government,

TWENTY YEARS AGO. A cordon of blue-coated, brass-button-ed police hedged about the senators as they marched majestically over to the house, preceded by Vice President Stevenson, and Mr. Cox. secretary of the senare, with the returns locked in a cherry-colored box. This guarding of the returns was a precaution first taken by Acting Vice President Ferry of Michigan, twenty years ago, during the wild excitement attending the Tilden-Hayes contest in anticipation of a possible raid. As the house and senate sat in joint session today, and listened quietly to the count, those stirring days were recalled.

Of the fifteen men who sat on the famous electoral commission which decided that contest by peaceful means, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, was the only one present today. The others, excepting Justice Field, have all retired from pubile life, or have passed away. The vicis-situdes of political fortune in two short decades have removed all but seventeen the capitol. Most of the seventeen survivors were conspicuous today in the joint assemblage. Two of them, Senator Sherman, who is soon to be called to the first place in the McKinley cabinet, and Senator Morrill of Vermont, author of the war tariff, entered public life together forty years ago. The others were Senators Teller of Colorado, Gordon of Georgia, Allison of Iowa, Cockerell of Missouri, Michell of Oregon, and Senators Hale and Frye of Maine, Hur-roughs of Michigan, Mills of Texas, Rhackburn of Kentucky, and Elkins of West Virginia, who were in the house, Vice President Stevenson was also a member of the house at that time. Mr. Cannon of Illinois (who lost one term) and Mr. Culbertson of Texas alone surgived, in the house, the mutations wenty years, although Mr. Danford of Ohio, who was a member of that congress, is also a member of the present

body.

JONES AND BUTLER. Senator Jones of Arkansas, and Senaaged the Democratic and Populist campaigns, were present, but did not ap-pear to take a deep interest in the count. Prominent also in the sea of faces was white-haired Senator Palmer of Hillnois, who headed the gold Democratic tickes

last fall. The count itself was of a very formal character. Vice President Stevenson sas at the side of Speaker Reed and presided over the joint session. Senators Lodge and Blackburn, on the part of the sen-ate, and Mesers Grosvenor and Richardson, on behalf of the house, acted as tellers. The reading of the certificates, vice president and announced by the tellers. The raeding of the certi long in verbiage, was omitted, after that of Alabama had been read. stration occurred at any point during the mant, but when the vice president, at its conclusion, announced there was a round of applause, both on

the floor and in the galleries. The total shows as follows: For pre-ident--McKinley 171; Bryan 174. For vice president-Hobart 271; Sewall 149; Watson 27.

The only incident of the proceedings occurred when Senator Lodge raised a laugh in announcing the vote of Missouri. He gave it by mistake to McKinley. The announcement of the state of vote today is the only notification the president-elect and vice president-elect will receive. No official communication is sent to them.

THE COUNT IN DETAIL. Washington, Feb. 10.-The first public exercises in connection with the incomtol today, when the two houses of con-gress, in joint session in the epacious hall of representatives, counted the elecforal votes of the various states and lis-tened to Vice President Stevenson formally promulgate the election of William McKinley as president and Garrett A. Hobart as vice president of the United States. As is usual on state occasions the public streamed to the capital to great crowds, but the galleries of the cuse, save for a small space capable of scaring only 200 persons; were strictly reserved for ticket-holders, so the stairways and elevators were vain by the eager multitudes. The tickets had been distributed by the senators and representatives, and the exectators, natituted a most distinconsequently, co

guished assemblage.
Although the ceremonies were not to begis till I o'clock, the galleries were thrown open to the fortunate possessors of tickets at 10 o'clock and within half an hour all the galleries except those re-served for the diplomatic corps and the president were packed to the doors, many ladies in gay tollet being present. The hall made a brilliant setting for the im-pressive scene. Above the stained gines which filled the interactions of the high fretted ceiling, shone the escutcheons of the various states, while the decorations

above the densely crowded galleries. The crowds in the galleries were in the best of humor as they waited for the peremonics to begin, while on the floor